

# FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

## NATIVE INSURRECTION.

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*(In continuation of Papers presented in October, 1860.)*

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY.

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# SCHEDULE.

E—No. 1A

## DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

NUMBER IN SERIES.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1	31st July, 1860	Respecting Distribution of Troops in New Zealand ...	5

## DESPATCHES FROM THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN NEW ZEALAND.

1	6th November, 1860	Transmitting account of the Action, at Mahoetahi, with the Waikatos ...	7
2	31st December, 1860	Reporting Expedition to Kairau, enclosing more particular Reports thereon ...	8
3	23rd January, 1861	Transmitting Reports of Attack made by the Natives during the night, upon No. 3 Redoubt ...	10
4	26th February, 1861	Transmitting Reports of a Skirmish with the Natives, near the Omata Stockade ...	13

## DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1	27th August, 1860 (No. 54.)	Acknowledging the receipt of the Otaki Native Petition	16
2	28th August, 1860 (No. 60.)	Stating that Her Majesty had graciously received the Address of the Inhabitants of Auckland ...	16
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4	26th September, 1860 (No. 70.)	Lamenting the Reverse, of the 27th of June, at Taranaki, and acknowledging the gallantry of Officers and men on that occasion ...	16
5	26th September, 1860 (No. 71.)	Acknowledging the receipt of Letters from the Bishop of Wellington and Archdeacon Hadfield, and expressing the adverse opinion of the Secretary of State to their views ...	17
6	14th October, 1860 (No. 73.)	Stating that another Regiment and a Battery of Armstrong Guns were under orders for the Colony ...	17
7	26th October, 1861 (No. 76.)	Acknowledges receipt of Despatch (No. 77.) referring to Sir William Denison's protest as to the dissemination of the Troops ...	17
8	26th November, 1860 (No. 87.)	Acknowledges receipt of a Despatch, transmitting the Address of the Legislative Council, in approval of the Governor's War Policy ...	18
9	27th November, 1860 (No. 89.)	Acknowledges receipt of various Despatches received during his Grace's absence ...	18
10	16th December, 1860 (No. 93.)	States that the Home Government had determined to reinforce him with a second Battalion, from India ...	19
11	26th January, 1861 (No. 8.)	Acknowledges the receipt of the Despatch transmitting Addresses from Wellington and the Hutt, and expresses pleasure that the Inhabitants of those places approve the Governor's War Policy ...	19

NUMBER IN SERIES.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
12	26th January, 1861 (No. 11.)	Requests that the Bishop of Wellington may be informed that his Lordship's letter has been received, and declines to express any opinion with respect to the purport of it.	19
13	26th January, 1861 (No. 14.)	Expressive of his Grace's satisfaction at the results at Taranaki, described in the Governor's Despatches of 3rd and 8th of November....	20
14	26th January, 1861 (No. 15.)	States that Major-General Cameron had been appointed to the command in New Zealand...	20
15	26th January, 1861 (No. 16.)	Transmitting correspondence with the Horse Guards, stating that for the present New Zealand was to form a separate command, and Major-General Cameron to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General.	20
16	20th February, 1861 (No. 22.)	Referring to Despatch, No. 93, and informs the Governor that the authorities in India would despatch the 70th Regiment to New Zealand.	21

## DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE C.B., TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF  
NEWCASTLE.

Government House,  
Auckland, New Zealand,  
31st July, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to forward copy of a Despatch I have received from Sir William Denison, Governor-General of Australia, in which he “protests against the dissemination of these “Troops in small detachments for the purpose of securing the inhabitants of particular districts from “possible attacks,” together with a copy of my reply, pointing out that no such distribution was intended.

MILITARY.

(No. 77.)

Assuming that Sir W. Denison is likely to communicate his views and opinions to your Grace, and that they will carry with them the weight of his well known ability, my Responsible Advisers have requested me to forward a Memorandum from them on the same subject, giving details with which Sir Wm. Denison is necessarily unacquainted,

I have, &c.,

T. GORE BROWNE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Enclosure 1.

SIR W. DENISON, K.C.B., TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Government House,  
Sydney, 13th July, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch by the “Victoria,” which arrived at Sydney on the night of the 11th.

I deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence which has compelled you to apply for further reinforcements, a demand which, owing to the very limited force now quartered in the Australian Colonies, can be complied with to an extent but little more than sufficient to replace casualties, and which most certainly will not place the Officer in Command of the Troops in New Zealand in a better position than he was before he directed this unfortunate attack upon Waitara.

I have arranged with General Pratt to send from Sydney 100 men of the 12th Regiment, and these will be sent down by the “Fawn,” which I have detained for the purpose; the remainder of the disposable force will be sent down by the “Niger,” which will leave this in about ten days or a fortnight, or perhaps by the “Victoria,” should the Government of Victoria be disposed to sanction the employment of the vessel for the purpose.

With reference to the rifles which you require, as those which were ordered by the New South Wales Government have not been received from England, I have thought it better to allow your order to the Agents in England to go forward by the Mail which leaves this, according to the new arrangement, on the 22nd.

In the last Paragraph of your Despatch you say that vessels conveying Troops should be directed to come into Manukau Harbour, whence they can be despatched to Taranaki or landed for Auckland as may be required. With reference to this, I would observe that the only ground upon which I should feel justified in detaching to New Zealand so large a portion of the Force required for the defence of these Colonies, is the necessity of placing in the hands of the Officer in command such a number of men as may enable him to overcome at once the opposition of the Natives; and I must, both as Governor-General of Australia, and as a Military man, protest against the dissemination of these Troops in small detachments for the purpose of securing the Inhabitants of particular districts from possible attacks from the Maoris—attacks which, if they do take place, can have no effect upon the result of the war, but which, if prevented by the presence of detachments of Troops, by which the force at the disposal of the Officer in Command is rendered ineffective, can only prolong a state of things which, for the sake of the Colony itself, should be terminated as speedily as possible.

I have therefore directed Captain Cator to sail direct to Taranaki, the seat of active operations.

I have, &c.,

WM. DENISON.

His Excellency Colonel T. Gore Browne,

## Enclosure 2.

COPY OF A MEMORANDUM BY MR. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 30th July, 1860.Sir William Denison's  
Despatch of 13th July

The last paragraph of Sir William Denison's Despatch of the 13th of July, 1860, is calculated to produce such erroneous and mischievous impressions that it appears to Your Excellency's Ministers to require some notice. The paragraph referred to is as follows :—

"In the last paragraph of your Despatch you say that vessels conveying Troops should be directed to come into Manukau Harbour, whence they can be despatched to Taranaki or landed for Auckland, as may be required. With reference to this, I would observe that the only ground upon which I should feel justified in detaching to New Zealand so large a portion of the force required for the defence of these Colonies is the necessity of placing in the hands of the Officer in Command such a number of men as may enable him to overcome at once the opposition of the Natives ; and I must, both as Governor-General of Australia and as a Military man, protest against the dissemination of these troops in small detachments for the purpose of securing the Inhabitants of particular districts from possible attacks from the Maoris,—attacks which, if they do take place, can have no effect upon the result of the war, but which, if prevented by the presence of detachments of Troops, by which the force at the disposal of the Officer in Command is rendered ineffective, can only prolong a state of things which, for the sake of the Colony itself, should be terminated as speedily as possible."

In this paragraph Sir William Denison assumes two premises from which he draws his conclusion :

1. That it was contemplated by the Government of New Zealand to disseminate the Troops despatched from Australia in "small detachments for the purpose of securing the Inhabitants of particular districts from possible attacks by the Maoris."
2. That the attacks contemplated by the New Zealand Government when requesting that those Troops should be first sent to Manukau for orders, if made, could have no effect on the result of the war.

And upon the assumption that these are facts, Sir William Denison takes the responsibility of altering arrangements made by Your Excellency with the full concurrence of your Ministers, and protests, "both as Governor-General of Australia and as a Military man," against your proceedings.

So far from the Government of New Zealand disseminating Troops in small detachments the very reverse has been the fact. From the moment that the state of affairs became serious at Taranaki it has been the policy and endeavour of the Government of New Zealand to concentrate at the seat of active operations every available man. The garrisons were removed from the principal towns—at Auckland only twenty-seven men fit for duty were left, at Wellington none ; and the defence of these places was entrusted to Volunteers and an untrained Militia. If an error has been committed it has not been that of keeping Her Majesty's Troops in garrisons "for the purpose of securing the inhabitants of particular districts from possible attack," but rather that "of exposing the Military Magazines and large stores of munitions of war, both public and private property, to the risk of falling into the hands of those who are in arms against Her Majesty's authority."

It is not improbable that the present Insurrection may be brought to a conclusion only from the want of arms, ammunition, and food on the part of the Insurgents, and to expose all these in abundance is to offer an almost irresistible temptation to disaffected Natives. Yet so important did it appear, for Imperial as well as Colonial interests, to enable the Commanding Officer at New Plymouth to strike an effective blow without delay, that rather than cripple him for want of any assistance that could possibly be afforded in the Colony, the risk of removing all the regular Troops was incurred, even at a time when danger appeared imminent.

The present state of the Native population in this Colony is altogether misunderstood by Sir William Denison.

The Province of Taranaki, by the last census, taken in 1857-8, contained but 3000 Natives of all ages and both sexes. It is amongst them, that the Insurrection has broken out, but it is not from them that any real danger is to be apprehended. Alone and unaided their Insurrection would not be dangerous beyond Taranaki, and would be readily put down there, but it is the support which they expect and partially receive from the Tribes of the Waikato which constitutes their strength and our danger.

Hitherto the Waikato Tribes have done no more than furnish some contingents to the Taranaki War, but it always has been, and is still, uncertain how long this partial inaction will continue. The meeting held at Waiuku—an English settlement about forty miles from Auckland—at which it was deliberately resolved to attack Auckland ; the subsequent great Native Conference at Ngaurawahia on the Waikato river, held avowedly to determine the question of peace or war with the white man ; the unexpected, but entire, adhesion to the King party given in at the meeting by the Lower Waikato Tribes, who had previously stood aloof ; the death of the Maori King Potatau, rendering it uncertain whether the more warlike counsel would not prevail under a successor ; the doubt, and uncertainty still hanging over the intentions and proceedings of the Waikato Tribes, and

the many warnings received by the Government distinctly point to danger, and render prudent the utmost caution. If such an event did take place as a descent upon Auckland, the whole character of the war would be changed—the consequences doubtful, and the safety of every settlement in the Colony imperilled; and not only the character but the principal seat of the war would be changed. The defeat of William King and his adherents would become a matter of minor importance. Even their annihilation would not materially affect the result of the war, but on the other hand, the complete defeat and humiliation of the Waikato Tribes would be absolutely essential to the restoration of peace and to the safety of the Colony. With them it would not be as at Taranaki a contest for the most part with a broken people, but a life and death contest with a confederacy of Tribes most formidable from their influence and their numbers.

The course of events at Taranaki from time to time exercises an influence upon the passions and actions of these people. There are parties from several of their Tribes already engaged in the contest, and this renders it unsafe to place any reliance on the continued neutrality of the body of the Tribes to which those parties belong. The loss of relatives may at any moment impel them, in accordance with Native custom, to commence hostilities, and the primary object of those hostilities would probably be the destruction of Auckland, the ultimate one the expulsion of the white man from the Colony. When therefore the repulse of the Troops at Waitara became known, and moreover that the Maoris had also severely suffered, especially the Waikato contingent, upon whom the brunt of the fight fell, there was but too good reason to fear the effect upon the Tribes to which they belonged, and it was at this juncture that an application was made to Sydney for further assistance, and arrangements made that that assistance should call at Manukau to see what was the state of affairs in the district bordering upon Waikato before proceeding to Taranaki. That arrangement Sir William Denison overruled for the reasons stated in the extract already quoted from his Despatch. Had Sir William Denison been in possession of the information necessary to enable him to form an accurate judgment your Excellency's Advisers would have felt great deference for his opinions, and been most unwilling to controvert any conclusions at which he might have arrived; but from what has been stated in this Memorandum it will be obvious that Sir William Denison is under the most erroneous impressions as to what has taken place in New Zealand during the last four months, and that his views of the present state of the Colony are altogether mistaken, and conceived under a misapprehension of the actual position of affairs. Under such circumstances it is to be regretted that he should think fit to interfere, and it is to be hoped that his name and character may not give a weight to his views to which they certainly are not entitled.

Ministers request that your Excellency will be pleased to forward a copy of this Memorandum to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

E. W. STAFFORD.

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## DESPATCHES FROM THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE FORCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

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### No. 1.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PRATT, C.B., TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Head Quarters, New Plymouth, Taranaki,  
6th November, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to state for the information of your Excellency and the members of the Government, that yesterday afternoon information reached me that the Waikatos had crossed the Waitara river that morning in force to join Wm. Kingi, and that they would possibly next morning be in the neighbourhood of Mahoetahi. I at once arranged that a force from this, and another from the camp at the Waitara should march so as to join early in the morning at that place; we did so, and met the Waikatos, and after an action which lasted about two hours, they were defeated and fled, with very considerable loss. I write these hurried lines, and send them by the "Victoria," to enable you to communicate with the Home Government by the present mail, and will send full details hereafter.

Amongst the killed are three very influential chiefs. The first I am told was the leading chief in the Maori King movement, the two others powerful and leading men. There are also many other chiefs killed of minor importance. I enclose lists of those already known up to this hour.

Our loss was two Officers and fourteen men wounded, and four men killed: nothing could exceed the behaviour of the Troops of all Arms, as I shall detail at length in my Despatch. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but from the number killed and buried I should say they must have had between eighty and one hundred killed and wounded.

I enclose an insulting letter sent by the Waikato Chiefs a few days ago, and it is a curious fact, that the two Chiefs who signed it were both killed the very day after they crossed the Waitara.

In communication with the gentlemen of the Native Department, I brought into town the bodies of the three principal Chiefs for proper interment, the other Waikatos killed were interred in a pit on the field. We have taken six prisoners and a considerable number of very fine arms, rifles and double-barrelled guns.

I shall be obliged by the "Victoria" being sent back without delay, as I have discharged the "Wonga Wonga."

I have, &c.,

T. S. PRATT,  
Major-General Commanding.

To His Excellency Col. Gore Browne, C.B.,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New Zealand.

### Enclosure in No. 1.

Pukekohe, November 1st, 1860.

To MR. PARRIS :

Friend,—I have heard your word—come to fight me, that is very good; come inland, and let us meet each other. Fish fight at sea—come inland and stand on our feet; make haste, make haste, don't prolong it. That is all I have to say to you—make haste.

FROM WETINI TAIPORUTU,  
FROM POROKORU,  
From all the Chiefs of Ngatihaua and Waikato.

(True Copy.)

R. CAREY, Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.G.

### No. 2.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PRATT, C. B., TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Head Quarters, Camp Waitara,  
31st December, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report for the information of your Excellency and the Members of the Government, that the excessive rains having ceased, I was enabled to move out from New Plymouth on the 28th instant, in order to attack a large body of the Waikatos, who had occupied a very strong position at Matarikoriko on the left bank of the Waitara and not far from Huirangi.

My force, after being joined by parties from the Waitara Camp and the other positions, amounted to 900 rank and file of all arms—which was all I could muster after leaving the Town and other posts in security, and required some assistance from H.M.S. "Cordelia," and H.M.C.S. "Victoria," and I note this in consequence of the great mis-statements which are circulated regarding the amount of force at my disposal for aggressive operations.

Having halted at the Waitara Camp, now my base of operation, I marched from thence at half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and reached Kairau, opposite Matarikoriko mound and pah and 900 yards distant from it, at half-past six a.m., and proceeded to throw up an entrenched camp for the security of the Troops during the subsequent operations: this was done without molestation, until about nine o'clock, when a very heavy fire was opened upon us from a line of rifle pits extending for 600 yards, just 100 paces from us, and running along the edge of a deep ravine between us and the pah, having very precipitous banks, and at the bottom of which was a dense forest and deep swamp, firing was opened upon us also from skirmishers in the high fern nearly all round the entrenchments, this was promptly returned by our skirmishers, the troops and howitzers, and heavy firing was kept up on both sides until six o'clock in the evening by which time the Redoubt, which had been carried on the whole time, being completed, it was garrisoned and a portion of the Force returned to Camp.

Next morning, 30th December, at daylight, on my troops reaching the Redoubt, I found that the enemy had kept up a constant fire during the night, which was as promptly returned. They had a white flag on the pah, and line of rifle pits, and the Redoubt was heightened and strengthened during the day without a shot being fired on either side.

On the 31st, at half-past three o'clock a.m., I again marched out, but from the information which reached me on the road that the enemy was leaving the rifle pits and retiring from the pah, and that it was not unlikely that it might be occupied by another party of the enemy who were known to be coming up from the North, I at once sent an order to Colonel Wyatt, commanding the entrenchment, to ascertain whether the rifle pits and pah were occupied, and if not to take possession of both without a moment's delay, this was immediately done by a party of 200 men of the 65th and Naval Brigade under Colonel Wyatt and Commodore Seymour, and on our force sighting the pah we had the satisfaction of seeing the British flag floating over it.

The result of these three days has been that the proud Waikatos who had threatened to drive us into the sea, have instead been themselves driven from one of the most formidable positions I ever saw, chosen by themselves, and that too with singular sagacity, into the dense bush, and we occupy positions to keep them there.



Our casualties have been 3 killed and 22 wounded (per return enclosed), which is small considering the shower of bullets poured upon us for such a length of time.

I cannot as yet ascertain the loss of the enemy, but it must have been great to have induced them to suffer the mortification of abandoning their pah and position without another struggle; it is known that at least 5 chiefs have been killed, amongst them Te Ahitana of Ngatiawa, and Karira of Ngatimaniapoto, and further particulars as to names and numbers will be sent hereafter.

I have now to bring to your Excellency's notice the conduct of the Naval Brigade and troops of all arms; their duties have been most laborious and incessant, skirmishing through the high fern over the head, fired at by unseen foes, and carrying on the work of the entrenchment under heavy fire; too much cannot be said in their praise.

The officers of all ranks vied with their men in carrying out their respective duties, and it will be my great satisfaction to bring the names of many of them to the notice of the authorities at the Horse Guards.

I shall send a tracing of the ground when procured.

I have, &c.,

T. S. PRATT,  
Major-General Commanding.

To His Excellency Col. Gore Browne, C.B.,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New Zealand.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

MARCHING OUT STATE OF FIELD FORCES.

Camp, Waitara, 29th December, 1860.

Distribution.	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Staff	Sergeants	Drummers.	Rank and File
General Staff.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Medical Staff.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Commissariat.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Royal Artillery.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20
Royal Engineers.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	20
12th Foot.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	80
40th Foot.....	2	3	7	1	16	8	325
65th Foot.....	1	2	6	1	14	4	320
Naval Brigade.....	1	2	5	1	4	1	125
Mounted Corps.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Total.....	6	12	23	7	40	13	900

Detail of Ordnance with the above Force.—2 24-pounder Howitzers; 1 12-pounder ditto; 2 2½-inch Mortars.

R. CAREY, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

NOMINAL RETURN of Casualties which occurred in Action at Kairau, New Zealand, on 29th and 30th December, 1860.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Nature of Casualties.	Remarks.
40th Foot	Private	Chinnery James	Killed	
"	"	Lehane Michael	"	
65th Foot	"	Cain John	"	
Royal Artillery	Gunner	Wright Jeremiah	Wounded	Severely
"	"	Sinclair William	"	"
Royal Engineers	Sapper	Johnston Thomas	"	"

Royal Navy	A. B.	Brame Alfred	"	Dangerously
12th Foot	Private	Leneham Domk.	"	Severely
"	"	Dye Robert	"	Slightly
40th Foot	Sergnt. Instructor	} Collins Patrick	"	"
"	Musketry		"	"
"	Sergeant	Male Frederick	"	Severely
"	Private	Lyons Roger	"	Dangerously
"	"	Southwell James	"	"
"	"	Fitzgerald Richard	"	Severely
"	"	Smith John	"	"
"	"	Sullivan John	"	"
"	"	Caplice William	"	Dangerously
"	"	Greenwood Benjamin	"	Severely
"	"	McBren John	"	"
"	"	Davey Thomas	"	Slightly
"	"	Fox John A.	"	"
65th Foot	Sergeant	Speakman William	"	"
"	Private	Haggan James	"	"
"	"	Kensella Martin	"	Severely
"	"	Weir John	"	"

R. CAREY, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed and Wounded in Action  
at Kairau, New Zealand, on 29th and 30th December, 1860.

Corps	Killed.	Wounded.		
	Rank and File	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File
Royal Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Royal Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	1
12th Foot .....	.....	.....	.....	2
40th Foot .....	2	2	.....	10
65th Foot .....	1	1	.....	3
Naval Brigade .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals .....	3	3	.....	19

R. CAREY, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PRATT, C.B., TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Head Quarters,  
Camp Waitara,  
23rd Jan., 1861.

SIR,—In continuation of my Despatch of the 19th instant, No. 15, I have the honor to state, that since that date, the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, I have been employed in increasing and completing No. 3 Redoubt, and commencing a double sap in a direct line towards the enemy's position in the bush, and on the morning of the 22nd, I proceeded with the Head Quarters of the 40th Regiment to the new Redoubt in order to its occupation with numbers amounting to 290 rank and file.

A little before daylight this morning, 23rd instant, heavy firing was heard from the front, a report soon reached me that No. 3 Redoubt had been attacked by the enemy in great force, and that they had been repulsed with severe loss. I reached the advance with an addition of 120 men, and found that the enemy had made a most daring attack on the advanced redoubt, which had been met in the most determined manner, and a long line of dead and dying Maories lay on the ground, —whilst there is little doubt at least double the number of the enemy have crept away wounded to die.

I enclose Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie's very clear account of the affair, and I coincide with that officer most cordially in his opinion as to the gallantry of the Troops and their Officers, and I shall not fail to bring to the notice of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, his own services and that of those Officers he has named in his Despatch.

I regret exceedingly the death of that gallant young Officer, Lieutenant Jackson of the 40th Regiment, who fell in the zealous performance of his duty, and am happy to find that the wound of Captain Miller, 12th Regiment, is not severe.

I enclose a nominal return of our casualties, which are not many considering the desperate character of the attack.

I also enclose a roll of the Maories who, up to this hour, have been recognized, and with regard to them, I have pursued the same course as at Mahoetahi, that is, have brought in the Chiefs, (Paora Te Uata, and Wiremu Hoeta Kumete), for interment in New Plymouth; the inferior Chiefs and followers have been buried on the ground, and the wounded Natives brought into this camp for treatment in hospital.

I trust that the severe losses this manly and high-spirited race are so continually receiving will teach them how unavailing are their efforts against Her Majesty's supremacy, and will lead soon to a termination of this unhappy internecine war.

I have, &c.,

T. S. PRATT,  
Major-General Commanding.

To His Excellency Colonel Gore Browne, C. B.,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New Zealand.

### Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

LIEUT.-COL. LESLIE TO DEPUTY-ADJUTANT-GENERAL

No. 3 Redoubt, in front of Huirangi,  
23rd January, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding that that a most determined attack was made by the enemy on No. 3 Redoubt this morning, which, after about one and a half hour's hard fighting, was gallantly repulsed by the troops under my command (Detachment Royal Naval Brigade, ditto Royal Engineers, ditto Royal Artillery, ditto Head Quarters 40th Regt.) supported by a detachment sent to my assistance by Colonel Wyatt, 65th Regt. commanding No. 1 Redoubt.

The attack commenced at half-past 3 o'clock a.m. A storming party of the enemy having crept up through the fern and effected a lodgement in the ditch of the left face of the redoubt, and having a strong support about 100 yards in their rear as well as a line of skirmishers on all flanks of the Redoubt.

The plan of the enemy appeared to be to keep down the fire of our men on the parapets by their support, and by their line of skirmishers, while the storming party scaled the left face of the Redoubt.

The force under my command was under arms previous to the attack, and quickly replied to the fire of the enemy, who in the most determined and desperate manner rushed up the sides of the parapet, and in some instances seized hold of the men's bayonets, while others crept round to the rear of the Redoubt and fired through the gabions which had been placed to fill up the entrances to the work, and one of the Royal Engineers was in this manner killed while coming out of his tent.

A perfect storm of bullets was poured upon us from all sides for a considerable time, and I deemed it advisable to call for assistance from Colonel Wyatt, 65th Regt., commanding No. 1 Redoubt, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from our ditch, as I had no hand grenades, I accordingly directed the Regimental call of the 65th Regiment to be sounded, followed by the "advance," which signal was promptly responded to by Colonel Wyatt, who detached two companies of the 65th Regt. under Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Urquhart, as well as one company of the 12th under Captain Miller. One company of the 65th crept round the front face of the Redoubt, and lined the sap at present being thrown out in advance of the Redoubt, the other crept up the rear face, at the same time I directed Captain Miller to charge the ditch where the enemy was lodged. Captain Miller was, I regret to say, wounded while carrying out my orders, but his company was led on by Lieutenant Lowry, and it charged in a most gallant and effective manner, while the 65th under Lieutenant Urquhart on the front and Captain Macgregor on the rear face advanced and fired on the enemy who immediately retired on this combined attack—a heavy fire was then kept up on the retreating Maoris by the 40th from the parapets, by the 24-pounder howitzer under Lieutenant Macnaghten, Royal Artillery, and by the 8-inch gun in charge of a detachment of the Royal Naval Brigade.

The enemy completely routed retired in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded, together with arms and accoutrements, in our hands; they were pursued for some distance by part of the 65th and 12th, until they were recalled by me to the Redoubt.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the 40th Regiment and of the troops of all arms who showed the greatest steadiness throughout the engagement, and who, although the attack of

the enemy commenced under cover of darkness, never shewed the slightest symptom of confusion, the Officers equalling their men in their gallantry and steadiness, and I would wish particularly to bring to the notice of the Major-General the assistance I received from Major Nelson, Captains Messenger and Richards, 40th Regiment, and would also desire to bring before him the names of Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Urquhart, 65th Regt., as well as that of Captain Miller, 12th Regt., and Captain Mould, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Macnaghten, Royal Artillery.

Of the losses of the enemy I cannot form any exact estimate, but they must have been heavy: they left in our hands 34 killed, 2 mortally wounded, and 4 prisoners wounded.

I beg to enclose casualty returns, and have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Jackson, 40th Regt., who was mortally wounded, and died soon after the engagement. He was an Officer of very great promise, and on all occasions had evinced the greatest coolness, judgment, and gallantry.

I have, &c.,  
A. LESLIE,  
Lieut.-Colonel, 40th Regiment,  
Commanding the Troops in No. 3 Redoubt.

(True Copy) W. HORSTEY, Lieutenant and A.D.C.  
To the Deputy Adjutant-General,  
Head Quarters, Waitara.

Enclosure 2 in No 3.

DUTY STATE at No. 3 Redoubt, in front of Huiranga, New Zealand on 23rd January, 1861.

Distribution.	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Staff	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank and File
Royal Artillery.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	20
Royal Engineers .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	18
40th Foot .....	2	3	6	3	20	14	294
Royal Naval Brigade .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9
Total.....	2	4	9	3	23	14	341

Reinforced during the action by one Company of the 12th Foot, of about 80 rank and file, under Captain Miller, and two companies of the 65th Regiment, of about 150 rank and file, under Captain Macgregor.

R . CAREY, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

RETURN of KILLED, WOUNDED, and INJURIES received in Action at Kairau, 23rd January, 1861.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Nature of Wound.
R. A.	Gunner	Daniel Bushnell.....	Slightly.
R. E.	Sapper	George Chubb.....	Killed.
12th	Captain	T. E. Miller.....	Slightly.
"	Private	Edward Archer.....	Killed.
"	"	Patrick Kahll .....	Severely.
"	"	Edward Power .....	Slightly.
40th	Lieutenant	Denis Jackson.....	Killed.

„	Private	Edward Gorray .....	Mortally.
„	„	William Gilbert .....	Ditto.
„	„	Henry Wakefield.....	Severely.
„	„	John Mullins .....	Slightly.
„	„	John Officer.....	Dangerously.
65th	Corporal	James Howard.....	Ditto.
„	Private	Edward Smith.....	Ditto.
„	„	Joseph Robertson .....	Ditto.
„	„	Samuel Hamilton.....	Severely.

Total wounded 11, Killed 5.

JAS. MOWAT  
Deputy Inspector-General.  
Principal Medical Officer.

Head Quarters, Camp, Waitara,  
January 23rd, 1861.

### Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

#### *Maories Killed, 23rd January, 1861.*

Paora Te Uata, Ngatitukorehe, from Patatere  
Raniera „ „  
Te Wikiriwhi „ „  
Hohaia Te Makaiti Te Matewaka, from Patetere  
Wiremu (son of the above) „  
Patara „  
Te Mata „  
Tungou Heremakimaki, Ngatihaua  
Wiremu Hoete „  
Matauhaura „  
3 not recognized by name „  
Hemi Te Hui, Ngatimaniapoto  
Wanakere „  
Werahiko „  
Wiremu Hoeta Kumete, Ngatimahuta  
Kiwi „  
Hori, son of W. Kingi Ngawaka, Te Atiawa  
Hemi Kuka  
Te Retimana Riwi, Ngatiraukawa  
15 not recognized, disfigured by wounds.

#### *Prisoners wounded mortally.*

Toterewa, nephew to Paora Te Uata, Ngatitukorehe  
Maihi Nkatiahuru, of Hamaria  
Inuhaere, a Waikato slave, Te Atiawa.

#### *Dangerously.*

Kiritoha Rewiti, Ngatikoroki  
Marakaia, Ngatimahuta.  
Total killed ..... 36  
Wounded ..... 5

41

Paora Te Uata, Wiremu Hoeta, Hemi Te Hui Werakiko, all Chiefs of high rank in their respective Tribes. The remainder, with one exception, all minor Chiefs.

GEO. DRUMMOND HAY,  
Native Commissioner.

True Copy, W. HORSTY,  
Lieut. and A.D.C.

### No. 4.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PRATT, C.B., TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Head Quarters, Camp, Waitara,  
February 26th, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's information copies of reports received from New Plymouth relating to a skirmish that took place on the 23rd instant near Omata.

I have, &c.,

T. S. PRATT,  
Major-General Commanding.

To His Excellency the Governor.

## FURTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO

## Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

COPY OF A MEMORANDUM BY COLONEL SILLERY.

24th February, 1861.

Copies of the reports from the Officers commanding the parties sent out yesterday are herewith forwarded.

Mr. Parris informs me that the rebels yesterday were in full force, and had several ambuscades, had the troops attempted to cross the gully.

Casualties of the rebels yesterday, as reported by Mr. Parris:—1 man killed; 2 dangerously wounded; several slightly wounded.

CHARLES SILLERY,  
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

MAJOR HERBERT TO COLONEL SILLERY.

Militia Office,  
February 23rd, 1861.

No. 55.

SIR,—

Royal Artillery—  
7 rank and file  
12th Regiment—  
4 rank and file  
57th Regiment—  
1 subaltern  
3 serjeants  
1 drummer  
67 rank and file  
65th Regiment—  
1 subaltern  
3 serjeants  
1 drummer  
57 rank and file  
Militia  
1 field officer  
1 captain  
2 subalterns  
3 serjeants  
1 drummer  
53 rank and file  
Total—  
1 field officer  
1 captain  
4 subalterns  
9 serjeants  
3 drummers  
188 rank and file

I have the honor to report for the information of Major-General Pratt, C.B., Commanding the Forces in New Zealand, that in obedience to Garrison Orders of yesterday's date, I marched from town at half-past 8 o'clock, and under my command 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 3 buglers, and 188 rank and file, detailed as per margin, for the purpose of escorting provisions for the detachment stationed at the Omata Stockade, and to reconnoitre.

I proceeded on the Beach road, and met with no opposition until I reached the Stockade, and when in the act of giving orders to pile arms, there was a heavy volley from small arms fired at the escort, wounding two men slightly, from an ambuscade party of the enemy, consisting of about from seventy to one hundred, from an old fortified pah, situated on Major Lloyd's property, on a high hill about seven hundred yards from the Omata Stockade, towards the sea beach. I promptly returned the fire, and after three rounds from the 24-pounder howitzer, I ordered the 57th Regiment to storm the enemy's position from the right flank, which was done in gallant style. I immediately advanced by the centre with the 65th regiment and the 24-pounder howitzer, and on getting possession of the hill, I discovered several rifle pits, recently constructed, besides which a good deal of original fortification. I forced the enemy from every position he took up along the flats, swamps, flax bushes, sand hills, &c., &c., and drove him into the Waiuku gully, when I found I was short of ammunition for the gun, or I would have forced him from the gully.

Lieutenant-Colonel Young, 65th regiment, joined me about between 12 and 1 o'clock, p.m., with a strong support, and being my senior Officer, took over command of the whole forces.

Before closing this my Despatch, I feel very desirous of bringing before the favourable notice of the Major-General the gallantry and very determined manner in which the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and men of the force under my command, carried out my orders, and wish to bring before the special notice of the Major-General, Captain Brown, Taranaki Militia, under my command, and Lieutenant Hasten of Her Majesty's 57th regiment. The former Officer was with the skirmishers the whole time whilst engaged, and his perseverance in gaining ground on the enemy wherever an opportunity offered, gave great confidence to the men of the Militia and Volunteers. The latter Officer commanded the men of his regiment to my entire satisfaction, and showed a very great readiness to carry out my orders.

I cannot ascertain the exact loss on the side of the enemy, but from what I can learn he must have suffered severely, as several wounded were seen carried away. Subjoined is a list of casualties, as forwarded to me by Dr. Nevin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, whom I recommend to the favourable notice of Major-General Pratt, C.B., for his coolness under fire, and always being found wherever his services were required.

I am happy to state that the wounds are all of a slight nature with the exception of one.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HERBERT,

Major Commanding Militia and Volunteers.

Colonel Sillery, Deputy Quartermaster-General,  
Commanding the Garrison New Plymouth.

## Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

STAFF ASSISTANT-SURGEON NEVIN TO MAJOR HERBERT.

Military General Hospital,  
24th February, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Forces, the following casualties which occurred yesterday to men of the force under your command, viz. :—

57th Regiment—Private R. Hagan, severely through the thigh (right).  
 “ “ Edward Dunnett, slightly in the head.  
 65th Regiment— “ John Fernback, }  
 “ “ J. T. Bennett, } All slightly.  
 “ “ John Glover, }

I have, &c.,

J. NEVIN,

Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

Major Herbert,  
 Commanding Militia and Volunteers.

#### Enclosure 4 in No. 4.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YOUNG TO COLONEL SILLERY.

New Plymouth,

24th February, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report to you for the information of the Major-General commanding, that the force as per margin left town yesterday morning about 10 o'clock with the utmost expedition, under my command, for the Omata Stockade, as a reinforcement to Major Herbert. On arriving at the Stockade I found an orderly waiting in readiness to conduct me to Major Herbert, and I immediately proceeded with my party to join this Officer. On doing so I detached a portion of the 57th and 65th Regiments, with Volunteers and Militia, to support the skirmishers in front, who were then, and had been for some time, actively engaged with the rebels, who had retreated to the gully on being driven by Major Herbert from the hill to the site of an old fortified pah.

With the remainder of my force I proceeded, myself in command, taking with me the howitzer, in the direction of the Waraiku hill, with the view to take the gully which crosses the road, and if practicable to endeavour to get in rear of the rebels, to dislodge them from their position, and to intercept their retreat to the pah on the Waiuku hill; about 300 yards from the hill near Ware's Inn on the road, a sharp fire was opened upon us, but without a single man sustaining the least injury. Extending my men on each side of the road, the howitzer was brought to the front, and after two rounds had been fired, the fire of the rebels was at once silenced, and they were seen from the Omata Stockade to make a precipitate retreat to the dense bush.

At this time Captain Turner, 65th regiment, arrived from town with a reinforcement of 100 men, with orders from Colonel Sillery, commanding Garrison, that I was not to cross the gully, but to remain on this side to support Major Herbert. I therefore returned with my party united with Captain Turner's reinforcement, to what is called Major Lloyd's farm, where I had left Major Herbert in command, and on finding that the firing was still going on, I deemed it advisable to put a stop to any further unnecessary expenditure of ammunition, and accordingly gave directions to Major Herbert to recall the force from the front, and to retire gradually in skirmishing order to the Omata Stockade, which was conducted in a most orderly and satisfactory manner. Meanwhile I reinforced the men on the hill site of the old pah, and extended two companies, concealed behind, a furze hedge, in skirmishing order, under Captain Turner, in the hope that the rebels, seeing this party returning to the stockade, might be tempted to show themselves.

In this I was disappointed, and after a short time elapsed, I recalled the whole of the men, remaining a short time at the Stockade. I returned to town with the force by the inland road without meeting with any hostile natives, and arrived about 4 o'clock. The casualties which occurred will accompany Major Herbert's report.

I have, &c.,

W. P. YOUNG,

Lieutenant-Colonel 65th Regiment.

Colonel Sillery,  
 Commanding Garrison, New Plymouth.

#### Enclosure 5 in No. 4.

CAPTAIN TURNER TO COLONEL SILLERY.

New Plymouth,

24th February, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that yesterday about noon, a party under my command, consisting of 3 subalterns, 1 assistant surgeon, and 100 rank and file, from 57th regiment, 65th regiment, and Militia, proceeded along the inland road to the Omata Stockade, to form a support to Colonel Young, who had preceded me in that direction. I did so, and on my arrival there I placed myself under his orders. I was directed after advancing through several fields, to throw my party into skirmishing order, to protect the main body who were retiring from the front to the Omata Stockade. Shortly after I also retired, formed into divisions and returned to town.

I have, &c.,

H. F. TURNER,

Captain 65th Regiment.

57th Regiment—  
 1 subaltern  
 2 sergeants  
 1 drummer  
 35 rank and file  
 65th Regiment—  
 1 field officer  
 1 subaltern  
 2 sergeants  
 1 drummer  
 30 rank and file  
 Militia—  
 1 captain  
 2 subalterns  
 2 sergeants  
 1 drummer  
 26 rank and file  
 Total—  
 1 field officer  
 1 captain  
 4 subalterns  
 6 sergeants  
 3 drummers  
 91 rank and file

# FURTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

## No. 1.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
27th August, 1860.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

(No. 54.)

I received your Despatch, No. 42, of the 28th April, 1860, reporting that a Petition had reached you addressed to the Queen from certain Natives residing at Otaki praying that Her Majesty would remove you from your Government. I have also received your Despatch, No. 52, of the 25th May last, forwarding the Petition which you had until then detained, in order that you might institute enquiries with regard to the manner in which it had been prepared and the authenticity of the signatures attached to it.

You will acquaint the persons from whom the Petition purports to proceed, that it has been laid before the Queen.

I have, &c.,

C. FORTESCUE,

In the absence of the Secretary of State.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

## No. 2.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
28th August, 1860.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

(No. 60.)

I have received your Despatch, No. 55, of the 28th May, forwarding an Address to the Queen signed by a large number of persons who are residents in the Province of Auckland praying that measures may be taken for the general welfare of the European and Native community.

I request that you will inform the memorialists that their Address has been laid before the Queen and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.,

G. C. LEWIS.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

## No. 3.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th September, 1860.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

(No. 67.)

Although the arrangements are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of conveying to you particulars, the Secretary of State is unwilling to allow the present mail to depart without apprizing you that he has communicated with his colleagues on the expediency of furnishing reinforcements to New Zealand, and that early measures will be taken to send an additional Regiment to the Colony, either from this country or from India, as may be found to be most consistent with the convenience of the Service and with despatch in effecting the arrival of the Troops at their destination.

It is not improbable that a small portion of Artillery will also be sent out.

I have, &c.,

C. FORTESCUE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

## No. 4.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th September, 1860.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

(No. 70.)

I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 65, of the 6th of July, reporting the further Military operations which have taken place at Taranaki.



The Secretary of State laments to learn the reverse which was experienced in the attack made on the Native Tribes, in the neighbourhood of Taranaki, on the 27th of June; but he has at the same time to express his sense of the gallantry and steadiness manifested by the Officers and men who took part in the action on that occasion.

I have, &c.,

C. FORTESCUE,

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 5.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th September, 1860.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that he has before him your Despatch No. 64, of the 28th of June, accompanied by a letter from the Right Rev. the Bishop of Wellington and the Venerable Archdeacon Hadfield on the origin and nature of the pending hostilities with the Natives.

NEW ZEALAND  
(No. 71.)

The sacred office held by the Bishop and Archdeacon must command attention to any representation which they deem it their duty to make to the Government. Nor does the Secretary of State willingly differ from such authorities. But considering that their statements on the present occasion question the justice of the war in which their countrymen have unhappily become engaged, and gravely impugn the propriety of the course adopted by yourself and your Government under the trying circumstances in which you have been placed, the Secretary of State has felt it incumbent on him to do his best to form a correct judgment on the subject, and to express the conclusion at which he arrives. I am desirous to state therefore that, so far as his information extends, he thinks that you have shown that the Bishop and Archdeacon have been inaccurately informed on some points, and that they have taken an incomplete view of others, and he finds no reason to withdraw the confidence of Her Majesty's Government in your administration.

In answer to the letter of the Bishop of Wellington and Archdeacon Hadfield you will communicate to them a copy of the present Despatch for their information.

I have, &c.,

C. FORTESCUE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 6.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
14th October, 1860.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 67, of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that Mr. Secretary Herbert has intimated that he has requested Sir Charles Wood to instruct the Government of India to forward a Regiment of Infantry from thence to New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.  
(No. 73.)

I am to add that a Battery of Artillery with Armstrong Guns will be placed under orders to proceed at once from this Country to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

C. FORTESCUE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 7.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th October, 1860.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 77 of the 31st July last, forwarding a Memorandum drawn up by your Responsible Advisers in reply to Sir W. Denison's protest against dispersing the Troops in small detachments for the purpose of securing the Inhabitants of particular districts of the Colony of New Zealand from possible attack.

NEW ZEALAND  
(No. 76.)

The Memorandum conveys a clear and useful view of the condition of things in New Zealand at the time when it was written.

I have, &c.,

C. FORTESCUE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 8.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th November, 1860.

SIR,—

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 87.)

I have received your Despatch, No. 91, of the 31st August last, in which you transmit an Address from the Legislative Council of New Zealand, in which they assure you of their cordial support in carrying on the War with the Natives, and express their conviction of the necessity of the measures which you adopted on this occasion.

I am glad to perceive that your measures command the approbation, and will receive the support, of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 9.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE C.B.

Downing Street,  
27th November, 1860.

SIR,—

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 89.)

(No. 88.)

28th August, 1860.

(No. 89.)

29th August, 1860.

(No. 96.)

4th September, 1860.

I have received your Despatches noted in the margin with their enclosures respecting the War in New Zealand, the opening debates on that subject in the House of Assembly, and the recent meeting of the Native Chiefs at Kohimarama.

The subjects to which these important documents relate are far too intricate and comprehensive to be disposed of under an unusual pressure of business consequent upon my recent return to England from North America, and during the few days which have intervened between their receipt and the departure of the Mail. But I think myself bound to indicate to you my general impression on some of the particulars to which your Despatches refer.

Notwithstanding the mass of information which is afforded by the papers relating to the case of William King I do not feel able to pronounce an opinion with the confidence I could have desired. The very clear statements of Mr. McLean and others give every reason to believe that this Chief is not really entitled to the veto which he claims on sales of land in the Waitara district. And at all events as I am clearly of opinion that the attempts of the Maori Land League to prevent persons over whom they have no legitimate authority from alienating their lands should be inflexibly resisted, it follows that Native Chiefs who use their influence to further the usurpations of that league must expect that their pretensions will be severely scrutinized by the Government which they oppose. Such was undoubtedly the position assumed by William King towards your Government and without at present pronouncing upon the prudence of your policy in committing yourself to a land purchase at Taranaki under such circumstances. I cannot doubt that the disloyal and defiant conduct of that chief, when his claims were denied by the Government, was such as to leave you no other alternative than an appeal to arms. At the same time, I do not collect from the papers before me, any clear view of the ordinary rights conceded to a Native Chief in preventing the sale of lands occupied by individuals, nor any distinct statement respecting the degree to which William King has been practically allowed to exercise these rights by your predecessors, and so perhaps encouraged in the idea that he possessed them.

While, therefore, I am clearly of opinion that Military operations, so long as they are necessary, must be carried on with that vigour which is requisite to maintain the authority of the Crown and the credit of the British arms, and while I also think it indispensable that severe punishment should be exacted on account of the unprovoked murders committed by the tribes South of New Plymouth, I should learn with satisfaction that William King had been induced to make such submission as would enable you to accommodate your quarrel with him without danger to the British supremacy; and I am strengthened in this feeling by observing the evident desire for the restoration of peace which was entertained at the Native Conference.

Of that remarkable meeting I can speak with less reserve and greater satisfaction. I have perused the account of it with the most lively interest, and I am glad to acknowledge the service which you have rendered to the Colony, both by its conception and by the mode in which you have conducted it. The temper of the Chiefs leaves nothing to desire. I have observed with great pleasure the generally sensible and reasonable character of their suggestions; and though there are some points (as the free importation of arms) on which it will be impossible to comply with their wishes, I anticipate great advantages from the opportunity they have had of making their sentiments known, and from the general discussion among the Maoris of the views which you have taken this opportunity to disseminate. I also observe with pleasure the enlightened interest which the colonists take in their proceedings, and the readiness with which a vote of money has been proposed to provide for a second meeting, in 1861.

The risks attendant on such meetings, when viewed as a permanent institution in the Colony, are obvious. But the advantages are more important and immediate. I consider your Ministry to have judged well, both in providing for a repetition of the experiment and in reserving to themselves full power to arrest it, in case it should become formidable.

To what extent the expenses of the war should be defrayed from Colonial funds is a question on which I shall address you hereafter. I must, however, express my great surprise at the suggestion which appears to have dropped in debate from the Colonial Secretary that, in a war which is so peculiarly a settlers' war, part of the expense of the Volunteers and Militia should be borne by Great Britain.

The suggestions made in the House of Assembly for the better Government of the Natives and for facilitating the purchase of their lands open a large field, on which it would be premature to enter. I will only say that, on both these points I am extremely anxious to co-operate cordially with the Colonial Government, and that the general tone of the recent debates leads me to hope that I shall be able to do so.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

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### No. 10.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
16th December, 1860.

SIR,—

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have decided on sending a second battalion of Infantry from India to reinforce the Troops serving in New Zealand,—and instructions have been conveyed by the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General to despatch a Regiment from that country.

You will be then reinforced in all by one Battalion from England, and by two from India.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 93.)

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### No. 11.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 106 of the 22nd of October forwarding two Addresses which have been presented to you by certain Inhabitants of Wellington, and the residents in the valley of the Hutt respectively.

I have been glad to receive this testimony of the approval by the Inhabitants of those districts whose names are affixed to the Addresses, of the measures which you have adopted for quelling the Native outbreak in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 8.)

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### No. 12.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I have to request you to inform the Bishop of Wellington that I have received and considered his letter of the 12th of October which accompanied your Despatch No. 108 of the 31st of

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 11.)

that month. I do not however think that my interference would be at all beneficial in a matter of this kind which involves no public interest, and on which the announcement of my opinion while it would possess no authority except so far as it had been anticipated by public opinion, might revive angry feelings which otherwise would have subsided.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 13.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th January, 1861.

NEW ZEALAND!

(No. 14.)

SIR,—

I have received your Despatches, Nos. 112 and 113, of the 3rd and 8th of November last, containing the latest intelligence of Military operations at Taranaki.

I am fully conscious of the difficulties by which General Pratt is surrounded, and have learnt with much satisfaction his success in destroying a number of native Pas without loss, and in defeating the Waikatos who were proceeding to the assistance of William King.

I await with much interest the further account of this engagement which you promise, but in the meantime have pleasure in expressing the opinion that it appears to reflect much credit on General Pratt and those under his command.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### No. 14.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th January, 1861.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 15.)

SIR,—

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Department, from which you will perceive that Major-General Cameron, at present in command of the Troops in Scotland, has been selected to the command of the Troops in New Zealand, Major-General Pratt being ordered to return to his Head Quarters at Melbourne.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### Enclosure in No. 14.

SIR B. HAWES TO MR ELLIOT.

War Office,  
10th January, 1861.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 16.)

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to request you to inform the Duke of Newcastle that the present state of affairs in New Zealand renders it necessary, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, to appoint a General Officer to the command of the Troops in that country; and that Major-General Cameron, at present in command of the Troops in Scotland, has accordingly been selected for this duty, Major-General Pratt being ordered to return to his Head Quarters at Melbourne.

I have, &c.,

B. HAWES.

T. F. Elliot, Esquire,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 15.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE, C.B.

Downing Street,  
26th January, 1861.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 15, of the 26th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a further letter from the War Department, from which you will perceive that the Command in New Zealand, is for the present, to be made independent of that of the Australian Colonies, and that Major-General Cameron is to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while employed on service in that Colony.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.  
&c., &c., &c.

## Enclosure in No. 15.

SIR E. LUGARD TO SIR F. ROGERS.

War Office,  
23rd January, 1861.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, stating that Major-General Cameron had been appointed to the Command of the Troops in New Zealand, and that Major-General Pratt would be instructed to return to his Head Quarters at Melbourne; I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copy of a letter to the Horse Guards, in explanation of the reason which, in Lord Herbert's opinion, renders it advisable that the Command in New Zealand should for the present be made independent of the Australian Command.

I am to add that Major-General Cameron will have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while thus employed in New Zealand.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,  
&c., &c., &c.

## Sub-enclosure to Enclosure in No. 15.

SIR E. LUGARD TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

War Office,  
22nd January, 1861.

SIR,—

With reference to the letter from this Department dated 8th instant, stating that the Secretary of State for War concurred in the proposed appointment of Major-General Cameron to take command of the Troops in New Zealand, I am directed by Lord Herbert to request that you will acquaint the General Commanding in Chief that His Lordship is of opinion, that it will be advisable, advertent to the largeness of the Force likely to be employed in this Colony, the distance from Head Quarters, and the importance of the interests involved, that the command conferred upon Major-General Cameron should be separated from the Australian command, constituting him thus independent of the authority of Major-General Pratt, who will return to Melbourne upon the arrival of Major-General Cameron in New Zealand; and he requests that His Royal Highness will issue such instructions as may be necessary, as well to Major-General Pratt, as to Major-General Cameron in reference to this arrangement.

Lord Herbert further requests that His Royal Highness will be pleased to direct Major-General Cameron to send home the 65th Regiment as soon as he possibly can.

I am, &c.,

E. LUGARD.

The Military Secretary.

## FURTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO

No 16.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR GORE  
BROWNE, C.B.Downing Street,  
20th February, 1861.NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 22.)

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 93, of the 16th of December last, informing you that Her Majesty's Government had decided on sending a second Regiment of Infantry from India to New Zealand, I have now to acquaint you that intelligence has been received from India that the authorities there were making the necessary arrangements for at once despatching the 70th Regiment to that Colony.

I have, &amp;c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.